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STUTTER. } *n. f.* [from *stut*.] One that speaks with hesita-
 STUTTERER. } tion; a stammerer.
 Many stutters are very choleric, cholera inducing a dryness
 in the tongue. *Bacon's Natural History.*

STY. *n. f.* [Frige, Saxon.]
 1. A cabin to keep hogs in.

Tell Richmond,
 That in the *sty* of this most bloody boar,
 My son George Stanley is frank'd up in hold. *Shakef. R. III.*
 When her hogs had nift'd their way,
 Th' untoward creatures to the *sty* I drove,
 And whistl'd all the way. *Gay.*

May thy black pigs lie warm in little *sty*,
 And have no thought to grieve them 'till they die. *King.*
 Any place of bestial debauchery.

They all their friends and native home forget,
 To roll with pleasure in a sensual *sty*. *Milton.*

With what ease
 Might'st thou expel this monster from his throne,
 Now made a *sty*. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*

To STY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To shut up in a *sty*.
 Here you *sty* me
 In this hard rock, while you do keep from me
 The rest of th' island. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

To STY. *v. n.* To soar; to ascend. *Spenser.*
 STY'GIAN. *adj.* [*Stygus*, Latin.] Hellish; infernal; pertain-
 ing to Styx, one of the poetical rivers of hell.

At that so sudden blaze the Stygian throng
 Bent their aspect. *Milton.*

STYLE. *n. f.* [*Stylus*, Latin.]
 1. Manner of writing with regard to language.

Happy
 That can translate the stubbornness of fortune
 Into so quiet, and so sweet a *style*. *Shakespeare.*
 Their beauty I will rather leave to poets, than venture upon
 so tender and nice a subject with my feverish *style*. *Mora.*

Proper words in proper places, make the true definition of
 a *style*. *Swift.*

Let some lord but own the happy lines,
 How the wit brightens, and the *style* refines. *Pope.*

2. Manner of speaking appropriate to particular characters.
 No *style* is held for base, where love well named is. *Sidney.*

There was never yet philosopher,
 That could endure the toothach patiently,
 However they have writ the *style* of gods,
 And make a pish at chance and sufferance. *Shakespeare.*

3. Title; appellation.
 Ford's a knave, and I will aggravate his *style*; thou shalt
 know him for knave and cuckold. *Shakespeare.*
 The king gave them in his commission the *style* and appella-
 tion which belonged to them. *Clarendon.*

O virgin! or what other name you bear
 Above that *style*; O more than mortal fair!
 Let not an humble suppliant sue in vain. *Dryden's Æn.*

Propitious hear our pray'r,
 Whether the *style* of Titan please thee more,
 Whose purple rays th' Achæmenes adore. *Pope's Statius.*

4. Course of writing. Unusual.
 While his thoughts the ling'ring day beguile,
 To gentle Arcite let us turn our *style*. *Dryden.*

5. A pointed iron used anciently in writing on tables of wax.
 6. Any thing with a sharp point, as a graver; the pin of a dial.
 Placing two *styles* or needles of the same steel, touched
 with the same loadstone, when the one is removed but half a
 span, the other would stand like Hercules's pillars. *Brown.*

7. The stalk which rises from amid the leaves of a flower.
Style is the middle prominent part of the flower of a plant,
 which adheres to the fruit or seed: 'tis usually slender and
 long, whence it has its name. *Quincy.*

The figure of the flower-leaves, stamina, apices, *style*, and
 feed-vessel. *Roy.*

8. STYLE of Court, is properly the practice observed by any court
 in its way of proceeding. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*

To STYLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To call; to term; to
 name.

The chancellor of the Exchequer they had no mind should
 be *styled* a knight. *Clarendon.*

Err not that so shall end
 The strife which thou call'st evil, but we *style*
 The strife of glory. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Fortune's gifts, my actions
 May *style* their own rewards. *Denham's Sophy.*
 Whoever backs his tenets with authorities, thinks he ought
 to carry the cause, and is ready to *style* it impudence in any one
 who shall stand out. *Locke.*

His conduct might have made him *stil'd*
 A father, and the nymph his child. *Swift.*

STYPTICK. *adj.* [*styptikos*, *styptique*, Fr.] This is usually writ-
 ten *styptic*. See STYPTIC. The same as astringent; but
 generally expresses the most efficacious sort of astringents, or
 those which are applied to stop hemorrhages. *Quincy.*

Fruits of trees and shrubs contain phlegm, oil, and an

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essential salt, by which they are sharp, sweet, sour or *styptic*.
 STYPTICITY. *n. f.* [Properly *stypticity*.] The power of stanch-
 ing blood. *Arbutnot on Aliment.*

Catharticks of mercurials precipitate the viscidities by their
stypticity, and mix with all animal acids. *Floyer.*

To STYTHY. *v. a.* [See STYTHY.] To forge on an anvil.
 By the forge that *styth'd* Mars his helm,
 I'll kill thee every where, yea, o'er and o'er. *Shakespeare.*

SUA'SIBLE. *adj.* [from *suader*, Latin.] Easy to be persuaded.
 SUA'SIVE. *adj.* [from *suader*, Lat.] Having power to persuade.
 It had the passions in perfect subjection; and though its
 command over them was but *suasive* and political, yet it had
 the force of coercion, and despotical. *Soub's Sermon.*

SUA'SORY. *adj.* [*suasorius*, Latin.] Having tendency to per-
 suade.

SUA'VITY. *n. f.* [*suavit*, French; *suavitas*, Latin.]
 1. Sweetness to the senses.
 She desired them for rarity, pulchritude, and *suavity*. *Brown.*

2. Sweetness to the mind.
 SUB. in composition, signifies a subordinate degree.

SUBACID. *adj.* [*sub* and *acidus*, Latin.] Sour in a small de-
 gree.

The juice of the stem is like the chyle in the animal body,
 not sufficiently concocted by circulation, and is commonly *sub-*
acid in all plants. *Arbutnot on Aliment.*

SUBACRID. *adj.* [*sub* and *acrid*.] Sharp and pungent in a small
 degree.

The green choler of a cow tasted sweet, bitter, *subacid*, or
 a little pungent, and turned syrup of violets green. *Floyer.*

To SUBACT. *v. a.* [*subactus*, Latin.] To reduce; to subdue.
 Tangible bodies have no pleasure in the comfort of air, but
 endeavour to *subact* it into a more dense body. *Bacon.*

SUBACTION. *n. f.* [*subactus*, Latin.] The act of reducing to
 any state, as of mixing two bodies completely, or beating any
 thing to a very small powder.

There are of concoction two periods: the one assimilation,
 or absolute conversion and *subaction*; the other maturation;
 whereof the former is most conspicuous in living creatures, in
 which there is an absolute conversion and assimilation of the
 nourishment into the body. *Bacon's Natural History.*

SUBALTERN. *adj.* [*subalterne*, French.] Inferiour; subordi-
 nate; that which in different respects is both superiour and in-
 feriour. It is used in the army of all officers below a captain.

There had like to have been a duel between two *subalterns*,
 upon a dispute which should be governor of Portsmouth. *Add.*

Love's *subalterns*, a duteous band,
 Like watchmen round their chief appear;
 Each had his lantern in his hand,
 And Venus, mask'd, brought up the rear. *Prior.*

One, while a *subaltern* officer, was every day complaining
 against the pride of colonels towards their officers; yet after
 he received his commission for a regiment, he confessed the
 spirit of colonelship was coming fast upon him, and it daily
 increased to his death. *Swift.*

This sort of universal ideas, which may either be considered
 as a genus or species, is called *subaltern*. *Watts.*

SUBALTERNATE. *adj.* [*subalternus*, Latin.] Succeeding by
 turns. *Dit.*

SUBASTRINGENT. *adj.* [*sub* and *astringent*.] Astringent in a
 small degree.

SUBBEADLE. *n. f.* [*sub* and *beadle*.] An under beadle.
 They ought not to execute those precepts by simple messen-
 gers, or *subbeadles*, but in their own persons. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*

SUBCELESTIAL. *adj.* [*sub* and *celestial*.] Placed beneath the
 heavens.

The most refined glories of *subcelestial* excellencies are but
 more faint resemblances of these. *Glanv. Scyf.*

SUBCHANTER. *n. f.* [*sub* and *chanter*; successor, Lat.] The
 deputy of the precentor in a cathedral. *Lat.*

SUBCLAVIAN. *adj.* [*sub* and *clavus*, Latin.]
 Subclavian is applied to any thing under the armpit or shoul-
 der, whether artery, nerve, vein, or muscle. *Quincy.*

The liver, though seated on the right side, yet, by the *sub-*
clavian division, doth equi-distantly communicate its activity
 unto either arm. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The chyle first mixeth with the blood in the *subclavian*
 vein, and enters with it into the heart, where it is very im-
 perfectly mixed, there being no mechanism nor fermentation
 to convert it into blood, which is effected by the lungs. *Art.*

SUBCONSTELLATION. *n. f.* [*sub* and *constellation*.] A subordi-
 nate or secondary constellation.

As to the picture of the seven stars, if thereby be meant
 the pleiades, or *subconstellation* upon the back of Taurus, with
 what congruity they are described in a clear night an ordinary
 eye may discover. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

SUBCONTRARY. *adj.* [*sub* and *contrary*.] Contrary in an in-
 feriour degree.

If two particular propositions differ in quality, they are *sub-*
contraries; as, some vine is a tree: some vine is not a
 tree. These may be both true together, but they can never
 be both false. *Watts.*

SUBCONTRACTED. *part. adj.* [*sub* and *contracted*.] Contracted
 after a former contract.

SUB

SUBCONTRACTED. *part. adj.* [*sub* and *contracted*.] Contracted
 after a former contract.

Your claim,
 I bar it in the interest of my wife;
 'Tis she is *subcontracted* to this lord,
 And I her husband contradict your banes. *Shakef. K. Lear.*

SUBCUTANEOUS. *adj.* [*sub* and *cutaneous*.] Lying under the
 skin.

SUBDEACON. *n. f.* [*subdeaconus*, Latin.]
 In the Romish church they have a *subdeacon*, who is the
 deacon's servant. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*

SUBDEAN. *n. f.* [*subdecanus*, Lat.] The vicegerent of a dean.
 Whenever the dean and chapter confirm any act, that such
 confirmation may be valid, the dean must join in person, and
 not in the person of a deputy or *subdean* only. *Ayliffe.*

SUBDECEPTIVE. *adj.* [*sub* and *deceptus*, Lat.] Containing one
 part of ten.

SUBDERISORIOUS. *adj.* [*sub* and *derisor*.] Scoffing or ridi-
 culing with tenderness and delicacy.

This *subderisive* mirth is far from giving any offence to us:
 it is rather a pleasant condiment of our conversation. *Mora.*

SUBDITIOUS. *adj.* [*subditivus*, Latin.] Put secretly in the
 place of something else.

To SUBDIVERSIFY. *v. a.* [*sub* and *diversify*.] To diversify
 again what is already diversified.

The same wool one man felt into a hat, another weaves it
 into cloth, another into arras; and these variously *subdiver-*
sify according to the fancy of the artificer. *Hale.*

To SUBDIVIDE. *v. a.* [*subdivisio*, French; *sub* and *divide*.]
 To divide a part into yet more parts.

In the life of eight, in tones, there be two becomels, or half
 notes; so as if you divide the tones equally, the eight is but
 seven whole and equal notes; and if you *subdivide* that into
 half notes, as in the stops of a lute, it maketh the number
 thirteen. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

When Brutus and Cassius were overthrown, soon after An-
 tonius and Octavianus brake and *subdivided*. *Bacon.*

The glad father glories in his child,
 When he can *subdivide* a fraction. *Rescommon.*

When the progenies of Cham and Japhet swarmed into
 colonies, and those colonies were *subdivided* into many others,
 in time their descendants lost the primitive rites of divine
 worship, retaining only the notion of one deity. *Dryden.*

SUBDIVISION. *n. f.* [*subdivisio*, French; from *subdivide*.]
 1. The act of subdividing.

When any of the parts of any idea are farther divided, in
 order to a clear explication of the whole, this is called a *sub-*
division; as when a year is divided into months, each month
 into days, and each day into hours, which may be further *sub-*
 divided into minutes and seconds. *Watts's Logick.*

2. The parts distinguished by a second division.
 How can we see such a multitude of souls cast under so
 many *subdivisions* of misery, without reflecting on the absurd-
 ity of a government that sacrifices the happiness of so many
 reasonable beings to the glory of one? *Addison.*

In the decimal table the *subdivisions* of the cubit, as span,
 palm, and digit, are deduced from the shorter cubit. *Arbutnot.*

SUBDULOUS. *adj.* [*subdulus*, Latin.] Cunning; subtle; sly.
 To SUBDUCE. *v. a.* [*subduco*, *subducere*, Latin.]

1. To withdraw; to take away.
 Or nature fail'd in me, and left some part
 Not proof enough such object to sustain;
 Or from my side *subducing*, took perhaps
 More than enough. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. To subtract by arithmetical operation.
 Take the other operation of arithmetick, *subduction*: if out
 of that supposed infinite multitude of antecedent generations
 we should *subduce* ten, the residue must be less by ten than it
 was before, and yet still the quotient must be infinite. *Hale.*

SUBDUCTION. *n. f.* [from *subduce*.]
 1. The act of taking away.

Possibly the Divine Beneficence *subducing* that influence,
 which it communicated from the time of their first creation,
 they were kept in a state of immortality 'till that moment of
 the *subduction*. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

2. Arithmetical subtraction.
 Suppose we take the other operation of arithmetick, *subduc-*
tion: if out of that infinite multitude of antecedent genera-
 tions we should *subduct* ten, the residue must be less by ten
 than it was before that *subduction*, and yet still the quotient be
 infinite. *Hale.*

To SUBDUCE. *v. a.* [from *subduco*, or *subduco*, Latin.]
 1. To crush; to oppress; to sink; to overpower.
 Nothing could have *subdu'd* nature
 To such a lowliness, but his unkind daughters. *Shakespeare.*

Them that rose up against me, hast thou *subdued* under me.
 2 Sa. xxii. 40. *Milton.*

If aught were worthy to *subduce*
 The foul of man.

2. To conquer; to reduce under a new dominion.
 Be fruitful, and replenish the earth, and *subdue* it. Gen. i. 28.

SUB

Augustus Cæsar *subdued* Egypt to the Roman empire. *Peach.*
 To overcome in battle, and *subdue*
 Nations, and bring home spoils. *Milton.*

The Romans made those times the standard of their wit,
 when they *subdued* the world. *Spenser.*

3. To tame; to subact.
 Nor is't unwholesome to *subdue* the land
 By often exercise; and where before
 You broke the earth, again to plow. *Mary's Virgil.*

SUBDU'EMENT. *n. f.* [from *subdue*.] Conquest. A word not
 used, nor worthy to be used.

I have seen thee,
 As hot as Perseus, spur thy Phrygian steed,
 Bravely despoiling foetics and *subdu'ement*. *Shakespeare.*

SUBDU'ER. *n. f.* [from *subdue*.] Conquerour; tamer.
 Great god of might, that reignest in the mind,
 And all the body to thy hest do'st frame;
 Victor of gods, *subduer* of mankind,
 That do'st the lions and fell tyers tame,
 Who can expels the glory of thy might? *Spenser.*

Their curious eye
 Discerns their great *subduer's* awful mien
 And corresponding features fair. *Philips.*

Figs are great *subduers* of acrimony, useful in hoarseness
 and coughs, and extremely emollient. *Arbutnot.*

SUBDU'PLE. *adj.* [*subdupl*, Fr. *f* b and *duplus*, Latin.]
 SUBDUPLICATE. } Contain g one part of two.

As one of these under *subduples* doth abate half of that heaviness
 which the weight hath in itself, and cause the power to
 be in a *subduple* proportion unto it, so two of them do abate
 half of that which remains, and cause a *subquadruple* propor-
 tion, and three a *subsextuple*. *Wilkins's Math. A. 40.*

The motion generated by the forces in the whole passage of
 the body or thing through that space, shall be in a *subduplex* re-
 proportion of the forces. *Newton's Opt.*

SUBJACENT. *adj.* [*subjacens*, Latin.] Lying under.
 The superficial parts of rocks and mountains are washed
 away by rains, and borne down upon the *subjacent* plains. *Wood.*

To SUBJECT. *v. a.* [*subjactus*, Latin.]
 1. To put under.

The angel led them direct, and down the cliff as fast
 To the *subjected* plain. *Adison.*

The medal bears each form and name:
 In one short view, *subjected* to our eye,
 Gods, emperors, heroes, sages, beauties lie. *Pope.*

2. To reduce to submission; to make subordinate; to make
 submissive.

Think not, young warriors, your diminish'd name
 Shall lose of lustre, by *subjecting* rage
 To the cool dictates of experience'd age. *Dryden.*

3. To enslave; to make obnoxious.
 I live on bread like you, feel want like you,
 Taste grief, need friends, like you. *Subjected* thus,
 How can you say to me, I am a king? *Shakef. Rich. II.*

I see thee, in that fatal hour,
Subjected to the victor's cruel pow'r,
 Led hence a slave. *Dryden.*

The blind will always be led by those that see, or fall into
 the ditch: and he is the most *subjected*, the most enslaved, who
 is so in his understanding. *Locke.*

4. To expose; to make liable.
 If the vessels yield, it *subjects* the person to all the inconve-
 niences of an erroneous circulation. *A. butnot.*

5. To submit; to make accountable.
 God is not bound to *subject* his ways of operation to the
 scrutiny of our thoughts, and confine himself to do nothing
 but what we must comprehend. *Locke.*

6. To make subservient.
Subjected to his service angel-wings.

SUBJECT. *adj.* [*subjactus*, Latin.]
 1. Placed or situated under.

Th' eastern tower,
 Whose height commands, as *subject*, all the vale
 To see the fight. *Shakef. Troilus and C. effida.*

2. Living under the dominion of another.
 Esau was never *subject* to Jacob, but founded a distinct people
 and government, and was himself prince over them. *Locke.*

3. Exposed; liable; obnoxious.
 Most *subject* is the fattest soil to weeds;
 And he the noble image of my youth
 Is overpread with them. *Shakespeare.*

All human things are *subject* to decay,
 And when fate summons, monarchs must obey. *Dryden.*

4. Being that on which any action operates, whether intellectual
 or material.
 I enter into the *subject* matter of my discourse. *Dryden.*

SUBJECT. *n. f.* [*subject*, French.]
 1. One who lives under the dominion of another.

Every *subject's* duty is the king's,
 But every *subject's* soul is his own. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
 Never *subject* long'd to be a king,
 As I do long and wish to be a *subject*. *Shakef. Henry VI.*
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